

# d.c. gazette

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25¢



WALTER FAUNTROY

## Choosing between Fauntroy and Hobson



JULIUS HOBSON

## James Ridgeway on Nixon's health plan

# Choosing between Fauntroy and Hobson

SAM SMITH

IN the recent Democratic primary, the voters were presented with a choice--some would call it a dilemma--between two mainstream black liberal preachers and a not-so-liberal third candidate. Given the paucity of substantive differences between Phillips and Fauntroy and the unwillingness of either to do more than spar, the race inevitably came down to a matter of style and a comparison of the constituency to which each man was appealing (and to which, presumably, they would therefore be somewhat beholden). Fauntroy had Phillips and Yeldell beat on both counts and reaped the harvest.

But the general election is going to be different, because there are substantive differences between Hobson and Fauntroy (less so between Fauntroy and Nevius) and these differences are not going to be hidden behind the curtain of ambiguities that made the primary so unedifying.

The voter may still ignore substance, as so often happens in elections, but this time it will not be because of the candidates' mutual inability to produce it. The voter may go to the polls indifferent to the alternatives presented to him, but Hobson certainly will not let him go unaware of them.

One of the most important differences between Fauntroy and Hobson is that the latter is running on a platform of unequivocal, irreversible self-government for the District in the form of statehood. Hobson has brought statehood forward as an issue, and this has been the most important new move in the fight for self-government in a number of years. Where Fauntroy stands on the self-government issue is not clear, except that we know that he is for some form of it.

Phillips, in the recent primary, did advocate a specific approach to home rule, albeit the wrong one, but Fauntroy avoided talking specif-

ics at all. In response to a reporter's question he stated that he opposed the Phillips-backed charter commission approach, but he assiduously avoided saying so in public debates with Channing. If Fauntroy has a plan for home rule, he is keeping it as close to his chest as Nixon, during the 1968 campaign, kept his plan to get us out of Vietnam. We know where that led us. All we know is that Fauntroy plans to go up on the Hill and collect political debts owed SCLC in order to swing support for some unspecified form of home rule. One possibility, of course, is that Walter will announce his support for statehood after he sees that the line in front of him has gotten long enough.

## CAMPAIGN COMMENT

*THE GAZETTE has endorsed Julius Hobson for non-voting delegate. Its pages, however, are open for comment from supporters of other candidates. Send to 109 8th St. NE, Washington DC 20002*

To those who know Fauntroy, his unaggressive, unspecific approach to home rule is nothing new. If someone else is out pressing the fight, and if the fight is a good one, Fauntroy will often lend his support. This is one reason, perhaps, that someone like Marion Barry backed him against Phillips. When the going got tough with the Free DC Movement, Fauntroy could be counted on for help, Channing couldn't. But Fauntroy did not and does not take the offensive. He functions best as a commander of the ministerial logistical supply force for the mainline troops. There is nothing wrong with this, except that the District needs more from its delegate.

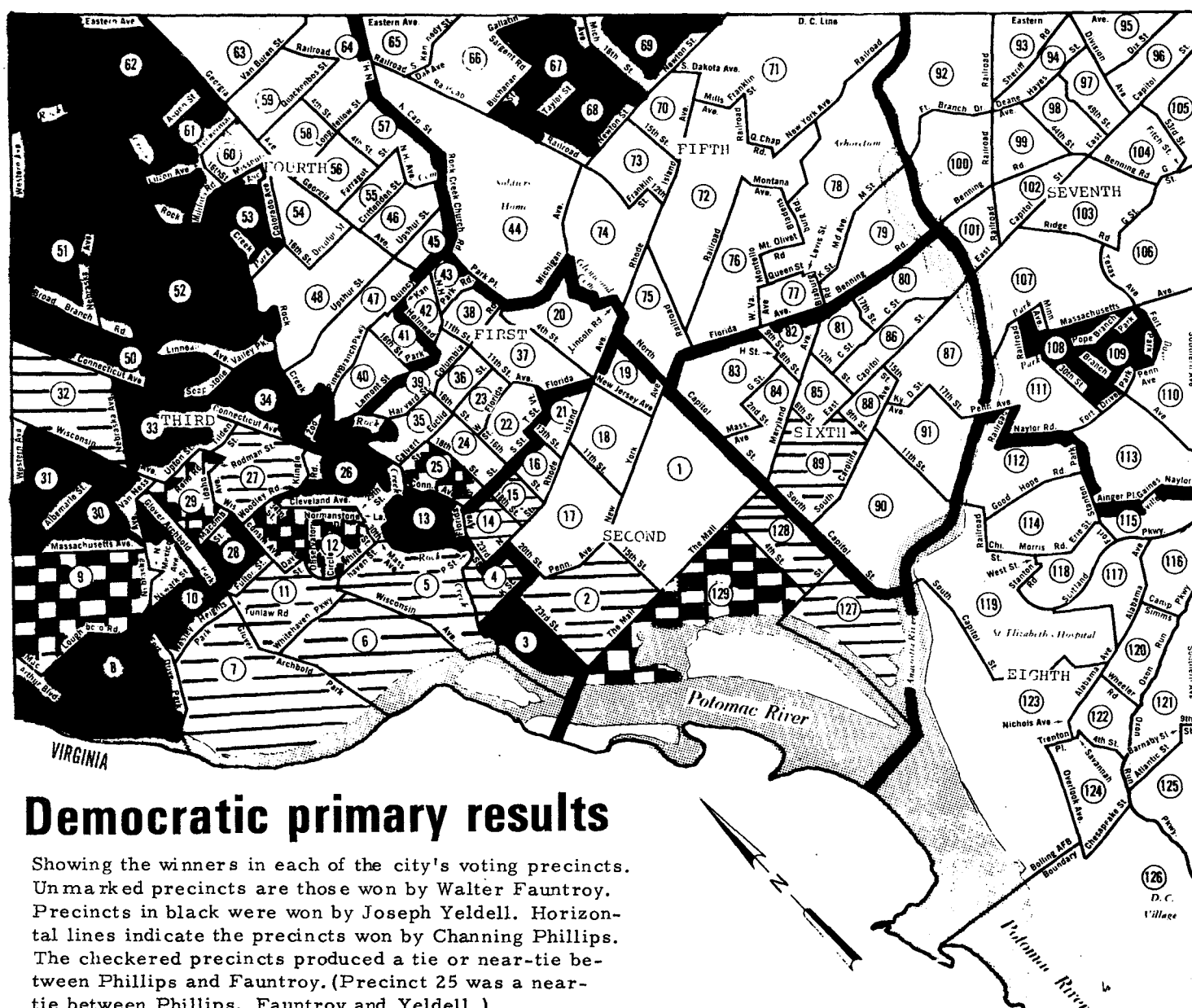
Hobson and Fauntroy also differs markedly on their perceptions of power relationships in

the city and how to deal with them. Fauntroy's righteous anger against injustice has largely been phrased in generalities. It may just be the Christian in him that keeps him from speaking evil of any man; it may also be the politician. True, he went down to campaign against McMillan (although he also says he can work with McMillan if he gets to the Hill.) But McMillan and Broyhill are safe targets. They attract few voters in the District. The multitudinous disasters that descend daily upon this city are not entirely the workings of the McMillans and Broyhills. What about our so-called liberal friends who, like former Senator Tydings, make us the pawns of their reelection hopes? Or the Walter Washingtons, Phil Rutledges, Julian Dugas' and Winifred Thompsons who have so much to answer for, but whom Fauntroy refuses to question?

Hobson, who describes the District Building as the only city hall in the country immune from criticism by the press, speaks to the wrongs he observes without reference to whether the perpetrators have the protection of public approbation. Sacred cows do not provide milk for the hungry and the politics of this town seem directed towards giving us as many sacred cows and as little milk as possible. The fact that Julius has addressed himself to the multiple deficiencies of the District Building while Fauntroy has remained silent provides another major contrast between the two.

It is also clear that Hobson understands the economic causes of the sickness of this city and the nation far better than Fauntroy. I don't mean to imply that Fauntroy doesn't have a notion that there is something more than racism at work in the rotten bowels of America. He has, through his work in urban renewal and his talk of "land reform," indicated that he does. But it is not enough that Walter recognize the problem. His preachments to the community tend to gloss over the economic injustices that would exist in America even if not a single black man lived here, and ignore the point that racism is more a means of maintaining econo-

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JAMES RIDGEWAY

**Hard Times****The Nixon health plan**

NIXON'S scheme to change the health system looks like ersatz reform calculated to provide him with a popular image in time for the 1972 election. Before the lying starts, it may be helpful for readers to understand a bit about the politics involved. Unfortunately they have less to do with changing the medical system than with shoring up the decrepit insurance industry.

The simple, obvious way to provide health care is to create a national health scheme, paid for by taxes, administered by government, and covering every citizen for any illness or injury anywhere at any time. Such a system would eliminate private insurers and Blue Cross Blue Shield, strip the doctors of their private ambitions, and lead to a decline in the use of hospitals. It would mean that everyone, rich or poor, would receive the same equal treatment if at all possible, within their immediate community and not in some expensive central hospital. Now, of course, patients receive medical help depending on their ability to pay for it. Health insurance coverage applies generally only when the patient is treated within the hospital, even in instances where he could just as efficiently be treated in the doctor's office or at home. This artificial demand for hospital space encourages hospital administrators to boost their rates ever higher. The rate increases are passed along by supine insurance officials to the consuming public. This insane system exists for the benefit of the medical empire builders, those doctors, hospital administrators and insurance company executives who make money and build political power by taking advantage of masses of ordinary people. It is this system which Nixon in the name of "reform" proposes to shore up.

While he was in Congress Nixon himself suggested various medical reforms. He suggested subsidizing individuals so they could pay insurance companies for health policies. And he proposed to lighten the risk to the insurers by having the government underwrite a portion of the risk. While the details of his new health program have not yet been decided, the broad outlines are known, and they bear a striking similarity to his earlier proposals. They are likely to include the following:

A family health insurance scheme to replace Medicaid. This envisions a sort of medical food stamps program, whereby those qualifying as

poor will be subsidized by the government to buy a basic medical plan from private insurance companies or Blue Cross. The administration originally considered setting a funding limit of \$500 per family of four, then raised it to \$800. Actually, it costs about \$1200 to insure a family of four. This proposal is accompanied by all the usual bunk about boosting the poor into a position where they can join the middle class, picking and choosing among the many different insurance policies. In reality, it would inflate the already over-inflated health market by pouring federal funds into the private insurance business, all without making any significant change in any aspect of the health care system.

A second proposal will be for catastrophic medical insurance for middle and upper middle class families. It's not clear whether this scheme would be administered by the Social Security Administration or by Blue Cross and the private insurers. Nixon is considering a special cigarette tax to help finance it.

The President's proposals will probably also include a health maintenance option, a scheme to provide doctors with economic incentives if they treat people outside hospitals, and a method for financing medical schools.

There are other medical plans already before the Congress. The UAW is backing a national health insurance program which would pay for all illness and be administered by the government. The American Hospital Association wants the government to underwrite the cost of catastrophic insurance, but require people to pay for basic health insurance unless they qualify for subsidy under a means test. The AMA wants to provide tax deductions and backs a form of medical stamps for the poor. The private insurance companies and Blue Cross want the government to underwrite health insurance which they would administer.

With the exception of the UAW scheme, none of these proposals envision any real change in the medical system. All of them, including Nixon's, would be highly inflationary, pouring federal dollars into the existing inefficient system, providing an additional market for private insurance companies, and pushing doctors towards the middle class, instead of towards the poor where the need for medical attention is desperate. Any real change would involve plans for paying doctors the same amount for treating rich and poor, a re-definition of medical prac-

tice to emphasize the use of para-medical workers, and an emphasis on treatment by para-medical personnel in homes or community clinics. There would be an added emphasis on preventive care.

In the Nixon proposals, as they are thus far understood, the basic political questions don't concern the health system, but center around different ways of subsidizing the insurance industry. At the moment this system looks like this: Blue Cross, a loose network of 75 odd local plans provides basic medical insurance. Blue Cross is tightly interlocked with the American Hospital Association; the hospital association owns the Blue Cross trademark, and hospital administrators account for nearly 50 percent of all trustees of the different Blue Cross plans. While Blue Cross insists it is independent of the hospitals, in practice, Blue Cross plans agree to hospital demands for increased rate schedules. The private insurance companies are left the lucrative business of writing major medical plans. Here the profits are simply fantastic. There are 60 million people covered under individual health plans by private companies. Of every \$1 collected for premiums under these programs, only 56 cents finds its way back into the health care system. Much of the remainder is pure profit.

Recently the Blue Cross Association has moved to centralise the activities of the different plans. The association is prime contractor for Medicare, which it then subcontracts out to the different plans. It would like to administer all types of health insurance in this manner. But Blue Cross is coming under close scrutiny by Congress. Last year an investigation by the House Governmental Operations subcommittee showed that money paid by the federal government into the local Washington, DC, Blue Cross plan to underwrite federal health benefits had been channeled into non-interest bearing bank accounts. These non-interest bearing accounts totaled as much as \$20 million at any one time. It turned out that bank officials were also trustees of the Washington, DC Blue Cross plan. Now, the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee has picked up the investigation and subpoenaed Blue Cross invests its funds. The suspicion, for instance, is that local Blue Cross plans are using Medicare funds to speculate in real estate properties and to build lavish new administration buildings. People who pay for Blue Cross insurance have no way of knowing where the money goes. Blue Cross refuses to reveal its investment portfolios.

It is into this decadent, profit-ridden insurance system that most of the federal health funds would go if proposals under consideration in the White House are enacted.

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# Nursing homes in DC under fire

ANDREA O. COHEN

IN "Warehouses for the Dying," which appeared in the last issue of the *Gazette*, Stephen Clapp etched a realistic picture detailing the stark facts about growing old while poor in America. There is something unique about the D. C. government's system of dealing with its indigent older citizens though: it's worse than that of any state in the union. In recognition of this singular fact, the City Council met Jan. 14 and 18 to hear testimony aimed not only at corroborating and cataloging the appalling conditions this city's government pays the nursing home industry to impose on its elderly citizens, but at pinpointing the specific inadequacies in the District's care for the aged and finding ways to overcome them.

The discussion centered on the issue of personal care homes, most accurately described by Democratic city chairman Bruce Terris as "human junkyards" which were established in 1961 to provide minimal nursing and medical care for those elderly who were beyond caring for themselves yet not ill enough to require skilled help. With the development of medicine since then, however, the problems of the aged have changed. By the time they need institutional care they are older than their peers of the last decade and more likely to be suffering from chronic and degenerative diseases.

Yet, as former City Councilwoman Polly Shackleton pointed out, the homes are rapidly becoming for two reasons, the only facility available to the poor and chronically ill: 1). New and tighter regulations governing Medicare and Medicaid rule out nursing care home for any patients who don't have good prognoses (which the majority of patients requiring custodial care don't have), and 2). institutions which formerly accepted patients needing custodial care are now trying to solve their financial and staffing problems by accepting fewer Medicare patients, favoring those who either can pay their way or are eligible for the most generous Welfare payments.

Congressman Pryor's hearings and those held at the City Council pointed out that inappropriate and ineffective licensing practices, vague and virtually non-existent unenforceable regulations and standards account for the submarginal quality of personal care homes.

## LICENSING

In 46 states and territories, nursing homes are under the supervision of the department of health, and in three under the welfare department. The District has been the only area where the responsibility for licensing was divided between five agencies (Health, Welfare, Social Services, Fire and Licensing and Inspection) and where ultimate authority is in the hands of the Department of Licensing and Inspections.

While there are specific requirements for the licensure of pool halls, fortune tellers, barber shops and restaurants, there are none for the homes other than that they meet building code specifications that date back to April 1908. Only L&I has authority to deny, suspend, or revoke licenses and fine or otherwise penalize violators. The Departments of Health, Welfare, Fire and Social Services are merely empowered to suggest to L&I that a situation be looked into, which is usually where the matter ends.

On the few occasions that L&I has attempted to revoke licenses, home operators have appealed the decision. The Board of Appeals, like L&I, is an agency with no expertise in health matters, and in the last three years has only twice upheld the revocation of a license. It takes months for the board to review and reach a decision, if it reaches one at all, by which time the licensing year is apt to be over and the offending operator is permitted to file a new application, which requires a new inspection, a new attempt at revocation and a new appeal. Moreover, there is no way of checking up on unlicensed homes unless they house welfare patients. Operators can claim that "those folks are just boarders."

## REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

All that is required of personal care home operators is a 12 week Red Cross course in which they need pass no examination. They are not required to be high school graduates, or be over 21, and there is nothing to prevent them from absenting themselves from the homes they operate for months. Many work under the assumption as Mrs. Jane Rollins (chief of the Extended Care Section of the Department of Human Resources) put it, "that personal care means no more than room and board and that all needs beyond 'two hots and a cot' should be delivered by the Health Department or Social Services Administration."

Central to the controversy are the facts that most patients need more care than is available in the homes, can arbitrarily be incarcerated by any friend or relative without written certification by a physician, and once in rarely are moved. Patients can be removed only by a court order based on a physician's sworn statement that the patient's life is in danger. Many doctors understandably are reluctant to act, and by the time an order has been secured the issue is often solved--by the fact that the patient has died. In addition, the patient must consent to being moved out of the home and there is ample evidence documenting operator intimidation of patients and harassment of authorities. One operator called the police to come and arrest some "crazy people" in her home; one of those "crazy people" was Dr. Henry Bell, Medical Director of the Extended Care Facility Section of the Health Services Department.

Mrs. Lloyd Symington of the DC Mental Health Association estimates that 75% of people in homes have emotional problems. Yet, not one home, to her knowledge, provides any psychiatric services. Said Mrs. Symington, "If as many as 75% of any population were suffering from any other illness, we can be sure medical services would be galvanized to treat it like an epidemic."

This all makes it sound as though the home operators are beasts, which isn't so. There are some who maintain high standards and of most more is expected than they can realistically provide. The majority of operators are themselves elderly, barely literate, poor, and not equipped by experience or training to give patients proper care.

## MONEY

The maximum welfare payment for home patients in the District is \$225 a month (compared to \$345 in Maryland). There is a crucial shortage of beds in DC while available beds in the counties remain vacant because it doesn't pay to fill them with patients from the District.

Michael Skigen, an assistant professor of accounting at Georgetown (who has worked with the National Nursing Homes Association) testified that personal care homes make a net monthly profit of only \$50. It's clear that qualified people will not be attracted to operate homes--cleaning, changing linens, cooking, bathing patients and the like--for what Laurence Wiseman of the Woodrow Wilson School of Pub-

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# Thoughts on race and radicalism

RICHARD KING

I. "Blacks understand whites; whites however, don't know anything about black people."

This cliché may have been true when blacks and whites lived in close proximity in the South. There, the black "under class" was intimately acquainted with every word and deed of the white "over class." By virtue of its position, and not due to any inherent powers of insight, the oppressed usually sees the oppressor in a strange and revealing light. "No man is a hero to his valet" runs the old saw. We forget that what the valet learns is a pragmatic truth, a way of manipulating the master; but it is not the whole truth and is sorely lacking as a basis for political action. In truth few of either race have the faintest notion as to how the other race lives.

A black student: "Black inmates in jail are there because of what the racist society has done to them." Why are white men in jail? "They must have deserved it or be stupid." The white man is perceived in all his vulnerability, yet paradoxically his power and ability are exaggerated many times over. Thus, for blacks, white people are at one and the same time unified, all powerful--and contemptible.

Perhaps the hardest thing for black people to understand is that most whites, particularly in our time, could care less about blacks, one way or the other. The dialectic of "master" and "slave" from Hegel, turned on its head by Marx, given a psychological-existential twist by Sartre, and then a brilliant turn by Fanon, demands that the overclass take note of the underclass. If such recognition is not forthcoming, the underclass becomes confused and even angry. In the same way whites are troubled when black people simply ignore them. They expect either submission or anger, but not indifference. The focus on color in this country seems to work against rather than for black people; yet the imperative of the black man's situation demands that he affirm his "blackness." Both over- and under class are damned if they do and damned if they don't.

II. "When whites discriminate against blacks they reveal their racism. When blacks discriminate against whites it is something different."

What is in one context ethnic or group solidarity, becomes racism in another. On this

view white racism is a "primary" phenomenon, while black racism is a reactive or secondary phenomenon. White racism becomes a moral fault and correctable only through conversation; black racism remains a sociological fact that will presumably disappear once whites are cured or saved. The fact is that racism is a secondary phenomenon for both sides; it is a reaction to fear, insecurity and anxiety. If all whites were "healed" of their sickness, saved from their sin, there would still be black racism. And vice versa.

The reason is found in a truism about the human condition. Individuals and groups have histories which continue to exert an influence long after the context in which these histories were formed has disappeared. Since we are all defined in part by our histories, we can never regress to a state of pristine purity or progress to some utopian future. The eradication of racism as a political goal is an invitation to totalitarianism, even to extermination of the offending group just as the imperative that all blacks become "white" is cultural genocide. The goal is not to have the lion lie down with the lamb, but to arm the lamb and dull the teeth and claws of the lion, so that neither can destroy the other whatever their private desires.

III. "The position of black people in America is a colonial one."

This is a partial truth which illustrates the tragic situation of whites and blacks in America. Psychologically and sociologically the Negro's role has been and still is that of a colonized people. Yet demographically, geographically and politically, the analogy is misleading and even dangerous. Whites outnumber blacks 5 to 1. There is no country to which whites would flee if they "lost" a colonial war. The tragedy, and perhaps the hope, is that neither white nor black can define himself without taking into account the other. To do so is to deny part of oneself. Escape of any sort is impossible. In our situation Sartre's observation that "Hell is other people" takes on new pathos. Yet Sartre's negative gloss is only a half truth, since the essence of being human is to exist with and for others.

A coalition between black and white, in an existential sense, is an impossibility though.

RICHARD KING teaches at Federal City College

Sympathetic though a white man may be, he can never fully identify with those who have suffered at his hands, historically and symbolically. In fact such "suffering with" is not wanted by the oppressed and regarded with contempt. ("What's wrong with him?") Moreover, good faith demands that the white man not pretend that he is something that he is, in truth, not, just as the Uncle Tom's mistake is to think that he can be something that he is not. Good will and innocence without experience are inadequate and even dangerous; experience with suffering without forgiveness is potentially murderous. The slogan "Power to the people" is a dangerous one in the American context for who are the "people?" Who are "non-people?"

"History," said James Joyce, "is a nightmare from which I am trying to awaken."

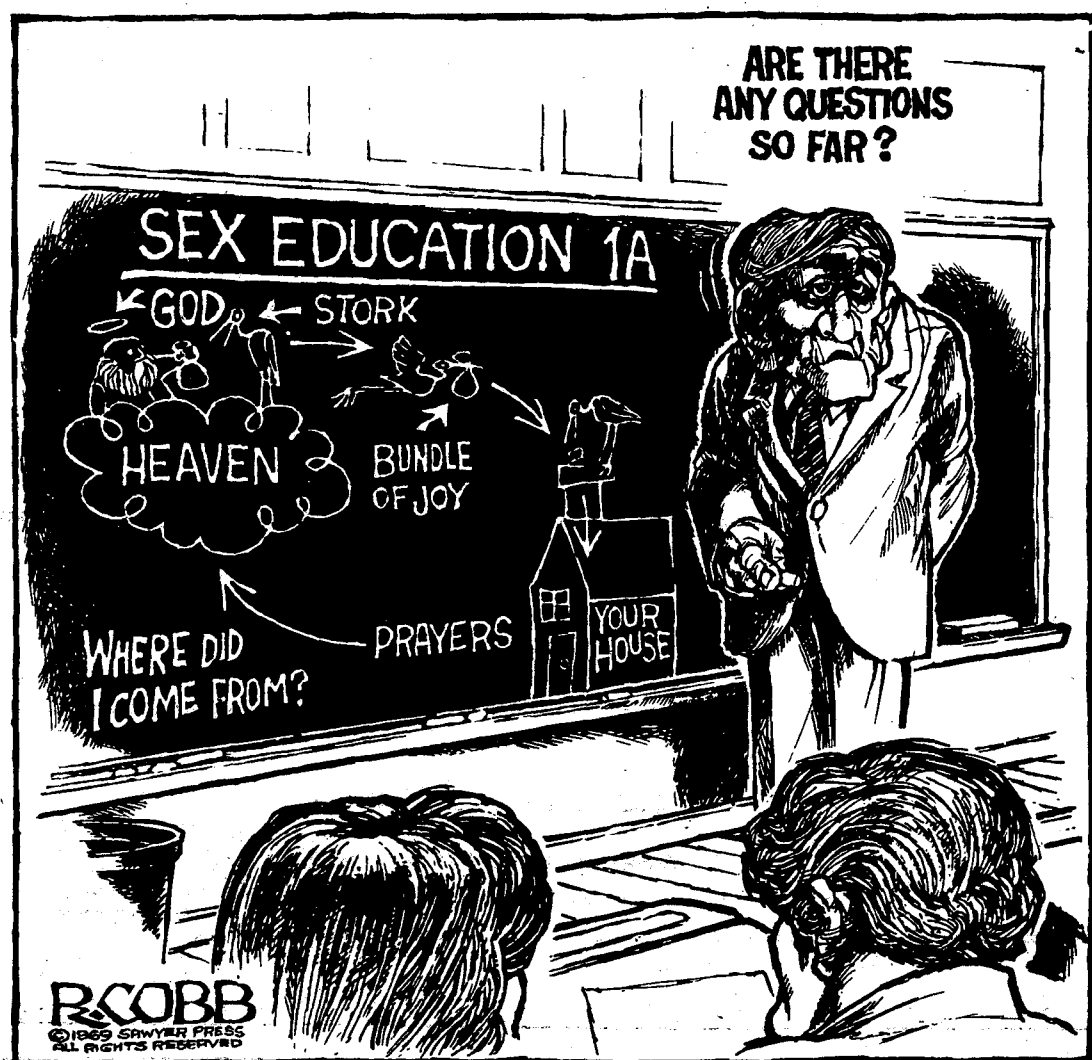
IV. "Western culture is corrupt; social integration and political participation by black people are foolish and forms of genocide."

How we have learned to reduce everything to one factor, perhaps the most unfortunate legacy that the great unmaskers of western culture, Marx, Nietzsche and Freud, have bequeathed us! In this case culture equals society equals politics and form one seamless garment. Does the contention "western culture is corrupt" really make any sense? Culture, in the sense of a fabric of man-made existence within which each of us is born, can neither be corrupt or pure--it simply is. Culture, in the sense of those landmarks of intellectual and artistic achievement which define values and prescribe behavior, is no monolith. Within it one may find the most contradictory of imperatives, such as racism and the belief in the equality of all men. Even on this level of "high culture" it is hard to see what corrupt means. From what standpoint is the critique being made? Probably from a standpoint within western culture. Of course corrupt may be used, as many have done, to mean "decadent, flagging in purpose and energy." This, however, is an amoral, aesthetic judgement and has traditionally been voiced by those who yearned for purifying wars and a more authoritarian ethos. But surely this is not what black critics mean. Black thinkers may be saying that western culture is not living up to its ideals. This is undoubtedly true, but the judgement has little to do with corruption or decadence in the culture.

The problem with the explanation by reduction is that it explains too much and too little. It lacks specificity and is reminiscent of the Christian use of original sin as an all-purpose causal factor. Reductionism is in fact the modern secular analogue of pre-modern Christian allegory. In the latter case everything was symbol and emblem of something "higher." In the modern context, it is representative of something "lower" or more basic.

(What is needed is a return to making distinctions. This drawing of distinctions is not to be confused with our contemporary propensity for melodramatic dichotomies: you are either friend or foe, or as Cleaver's seductively phrased aphorism would have it, "If you are not part of the solution, you're part of the problem." One of the most unpalatable aspects of western culture is its Manicheism. When black or white radicals or anyone else succumb to such modes of thought, they are ironically very "western.")

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Dr. Earp-Thomas, scientist and soil expert, isolated over 100 elements from fresh wheatgrass and concluded that it is a complete food. Fifteen pounds of fresh wheatgrass is equivalent to 350 pounds of fresh garden vegetables. This is understandable when one realizes that the most nutrients per gram are found in the most rapidly growing plants, so the young grasses would be superior to the mature vegetables. During the 5-6 days of growth beyond the sprouting stage, the grass develops a more complete balance of the 8 essential amino acids.

Dr. Earp-Thomas showed Ann Wigmore human cancer cells under the microscope he designed and built, which thrived on cooked food yet died on the same foods uncooked. This same effect is noticed by people taking wheatgrass "manna." To quote one man with cancer, "the lumps were soft and movable and about half their original size." On returning home, he fully recovered with the wheatgrass juice therapy. Ann Wigmore hypothesizes that the body cleans the blood by building cancerous cells from the blood pollutants. During the wheatgrass therapy, the growths are allowed to slowly dissolve back into the blood, in order to be eliminated. Dr. Max Gerson has also been successfully treating advanced cases of cancer with a similar diet of fresh leaf, vegetable, and fruit juices and salads.

Amazing tho' it seems, Dr. Earp-Thomas found that a few blades of wheatgrass added to fluoridated water for several minutes changed the fluoride into harmless calcium-phosphate fluoride compounds. Also, he found chlorophyll more effective than boiling water for sterilizing his instruments. The U.S. Army fed chlorophyll-rich vegetables to guinea pigs exposed to high doses of radiation. They had half the mortality of the control group fed non-chlorophyll foods.

Wheatgrass juice added back to the pulp makes a soothing poultice for bursitis or wounds

PAULA Ayers was assisted in this column by Moruvia of the Sivanhanda Yoga Society.

or tired eyes. Cuts and burns heal much faster if held in chlorophyll-rich wheatgrass juice for a while. Scientists can't make an antiseptic as strong as chlorophyll which also has soothing qualities for the tissues. Also, the water that the dry grains are soaked in overnight aids digestion and helps prevent gas, since it is rich in the friendly acidophilus bacteria.

Ann Wigmore fed 2 groups of chicks the same good feed except that one group also got chopped-up, freshly gathered wheatgrass. In a few weeks, those receiving the wheatgrass grew twice as large as the others, were more alert and feathered out better. Rabbits and kittens showed similar results.

Wheatgrass juice is especially high in the B vitamins, which are vital for the nervous system. Stress and pollution greatly deplete our supply of the B Complex, as shown by depression and hazy thinking. Physical signs of B-deficiency are a thin upper lip (relative to the lower, or a bad complexion, or thinning hair.)

### NATURAL LIVING CLASS

WE have a natural living class at the Free Clinic, Wisconsin & Volta NW, each Wednesday at 8 p.m. -- P.A.

Anyone wishing to use wheatgrass juice as a therapy for disease should consult Ann Wigmore's book, *Be Your Own Doctor* (at natural foods stores or \$2.00 from 25 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass. 02112) to benefit from her years of experience. Meanwhile, we all can add it to our diets as a survival food, since it fills all the requirements: (1) cheap, (2) easily accessible, (3) very nutritious, (4) palatable, and (5) free of poisonous sprays.

Ann Wigmore, after a stark childhood in war-torn Europe and years of bad health here in the U.S., received the call one day to "become a minister and build my temples." Finally she realized that these temples were, as she says, "God's most precious creations, human bodies---'The Temples of the Soul.'" The body, though never to be adored, should always be respected and taken care of. . . . An unhealthy body cannot meet its obligations, and every person has them." People have come from around the world to learn about these living foods, available to "rich" and poor alike.

(Please turn to page 7)



## Maggie's Farm

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# THE GAZETTE GUIDE

Below are corrections and additions to the Gazette Guide that appeared in Vol II No. 4. Copies of the guide are available at 25¢ each from the Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002. To receive the two addenda that have already appeared send 25¢ extra.

## CORRECTIONS

### CITYWIDE ACTION ORGANIZATIONS

#### Religious Action

**JEWES FOR URBAN JUSTICE**, 2821 27th NW, 387-0319. Meets Monday evenings with business meeting alternating with open discussion. Shabbat service Fridays 7 p.m. at 2821 27th NW. ("Struggle for a communitarian society, for liberation of Jewish people against war & racism, for reunion of politics and religion.")

#### Consumer Action

**NEIGHBORHOOD CONSUMER INFORMATION CENTER**, 3005 Georgia Ave. NW 723-1540. 3213 Georgia Ave. NW, 728-3218.

#### Housing and Planning

**WASHINGTON FAIR HOUSING COUNCIL**, 3914 Livingston NW, 20015. 728-4166

### NATIONAL ACTION ORGANIZATIONS

#### Civil Rights

**NAACP**, 321 D NE, 20002. AD 2-2320

### LOCAL MEDIA

#### Alternative Media

**OFF OUR BACKS**, P.O. Box 4859 Cleveland Park Station, 20008. 462-4142.

## ADDITIONS

### CITYWIDE ACTION ORGANIZATIONS

#### Legal

**WASHINGTON LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW**, c/o John Bleavans, 1025 15th NW. 659-8895.

#### Government Employees

**VIETNAM MORATORIUM COMMITTEE AT NIH/NIMH**, P.O. Box 634 Rockville Md. 20851. Meetings: call 656-6689. Publishes *Rainbow Sign* monthly. (Anti-war and social action.)

#### GI Action

**DMZ COFFEEHOUSE**, 918 9th NW. 737-3250. Meetings Thursdays at 7 p.m. (GI Organizing, literature, legal help, coffeehouse)

#### Civil Rights

**WASHINGTON LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW**. See Legal.

#### Housing and Planning

**WASHINGTON CENTER FOR METROPOLITAN STUDIES**, 1717 Mass. Ave. NW. DC 20036. 462-4868.

#### Education

**WASHINGTON REGIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE**, 1511 P NW #2. 20005. (Director of area free schools in preparation.)

#### Other

**FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES OF DC**, 929 L NW. 232-6510. (Family counselling, crisis intervention, foster care, day care, unmarried mother service, camping, adoption, problems of aging)

### COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

#### WARD ONE

**FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES**, 3308 14th NW.

#### WARD TWO

**FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES**, 911 RI Ave. NW 462-3828.

#### WARD FIVE

**FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES**, 1611 Montello Ave. NE, 396-0460; 1326 Fla. Ave. NE, 397-2400.

#### WARD SIX

**FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES**, 941 N. Capitol St.; 25 K NE; 1326 Fla. Ave. NE, 397-2400.

#### WARD SEVEN

**FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES**, 4508 Quarles NE, 397-1297.

#### WARD EIGHT

**FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES**, 2223 Mt. View SE

### THE ARTS

#### Art

**ARTISTS EQUITY ASSN.** 3106 P NW 20007

### RECREATION

**AMERICAN YOUTH HOSTELS**, Potomac Area Council 1501 16th NW 20036. 462-5780

**POTOMAC PEDELEERS TOURING CLUB**, c/o Towpath Cycle Shop, 2816 Penna. Ave. NW. 337-7356.

### SUBURBAN ORGANIZATIONS

#### Consumer Action

**Virginia Citizens Consumer Council Inc.**, P.O. Box 3103 Alexandria, Va. 22302.

### LOCAL MEDIA

#### Organizational Newsletters etc.

**OPEN SIGHTS**, published monthly by DMZ Coffeehouse, 918 9th NW. 737-3250

**RAINBOW SIGN** published monthly by Vietnam Moratorium Committee at NIH/NIMH. P.O. Box 634, Rockville, Md. 20851

**THE ADVOCATE** published by HEW Action Project 1009 13th NW, DC 20005

**THE ADVOCATE** published by Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Assn. 1225 K NW. 737-3700

**THE TEACHER**, published monthly by DC Teacher's Union, 1424 16th NW, 397-8100

**THE TIN DRUM** published by Washington Area Free University, 1724 20th NW

**COME HOSTELING**, published bimonthly by American Youth Hostels, 1501 16th NW. DC 20036 462-5780

### NATIONAL ACTION ORGANIZATIONS

#### Education

**CONSORTIUM FOR HUMANIZING EDUCATION**, c/o Jim Clatworthy, New College, Oakland University, Rochester Minn. 48063 (313-377-2000 ext. 2966).

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(CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS:

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**SUMMERHILL COLLECTIVE**, 137A W. 14th St. NYC NY 10014 (212-924-0894) (Bulletin, teacher training program, clearinghouse on Summerhill schools information)

#### GI Action

**AMERICAN EXILE COUNSELING CENTER**, PO Box 611, Station H, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (514-844-3126) (Job counseling, housing and immigration assistance to exiles)

**INFORMATION CENTER FOR MILITARY LEGAL PROBLEMS**, PO Box 67587, Los Angeles Calif 90087 (Publishes *Anti-Brass*, containing information concerning military administration and military criminal law. 30¢)

**UNITED STATES SERVICEMAN'S FUND**, P.O. Box 3061 Oakland, Calif. 94608 (415-843-8209)

#### Legal

**INFORMATION CENTER FOR MILITARY LEGAL PROBLEMS**. See GI Action

#### Peace

**VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR**, c/o Larry Rottman, General Delivery, Corrales, New Mexico 87048, 505-898-5567. (In process of preparing book written by vets.)

#### Economic Action

**VITA-USA College Campus**, Schenectady NY 12308 (518-372-5685). (Answers technical questions by mail, such as how to sink a well, simple bookkeeping questions etc.)

#### Political Groups

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY**, Box 200, Brooklyn NY 11202

#### Radicals in the System

**CONCERNED SOCIAL WORKERS**, PO Box 1014, Charleston W. Va. 25324

**SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS MOVEMENT**, c/o Arnold Sulby, 1913 Pine St., Phila. Penna. 19103

**ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR A REORIENTATION OF TECHNOLOGY (ASSERT)**, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. 19081.

**COMPUTER PEOPLE FOR PEACE**, c/o Dolphin Center, 137 W. 14th St. NYC NY 10011 (212-924-0894) and 2342 Penmar, Venice CA 90291.

#### Women's Liberation

**HUMAN RIGHTS FOR WOMEN INC**, Box 7402 Ben Franklin Station, DC 20044. 202-961-2134. (Assistance in litigation, research and educational projects relating to discrimination against women.)

#### Other

**WHITE PANTHER PARTY DEFENSE COMMITTEE**, 8005 Dexter St. Detroit, Mich. 48206  
**GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE**, c/o Emmaus House, 241 E. 116th St. NYC NY 10029 (212-348-5622) (Defense fund for Rev. Phil Berrigan et al's conspiracy trial)

### NATIONAL ALTERNATIVE MEDIA

#### Education

**THE TEACHER PAPER**, 3923 SE Main, Portland, Oreg. 97214. (Quarterly) (Deals with reform within public school systems.)

**OUTSIDE THE NET**, Box 112, 223 Delta, East Lansing, Mich. 48823. (Alternatives to America's educational system.)

#### Political

**NEW DEMOCRAT**, 26 Beaver St. NYC NY 10004. 212-722-2713. Monthly (\$10/yr; \$5/student rate) (Deals with reform within the Democratic Party)

#### General Alternative Media

**OTHER SCENES**, Box 8, Village P.O., NYC NY 10014. 212-WA 9-1232.

## Additions and corrections

DC GAZETTE  
109 8th St. NE  
Washington DC 20002

Please (add) (change) our listing in the Gazette Guide to Action Organizations:

Category.....

Name of organization.....

Address.....

Regular Meeting Date.....

Regular Meeting Place.....

Telephone.....

Brief statement of purpose.....

.....

.....

.....

Changes and additions may be phoned  
Call 543-5850



## Racism cont'd

However threadbare their Marxist-Leninist rhetoric may be, the Black Panthers have realized that black "culturalism," the embracing of all things African and Afro-American, hardly deserves the label, revolutionary. As Herbert Marcuse has pointed out with his concept of "repressive de-sublimation," our consumer society has a genius for absorbing the most dissident cultural trends and transforming them into fads. Culture and politics, life-style and political goals, have little immediate relationship. (This of course is the most obvious weakness of Reich's The Greening of America.) Whether there is a long range connection is another matter.

Black Power and most radicalism of the white counter-culture are conceptual and practical disasters. They confuse politics and culture and attempt to remedy psychological and cultural problems (feelings of inadequacy, alienation) which may be quite real, by political action. Such cultural politics is a dangerous thing and has affinities with the ideologies which led to Nazism. Cultural politics is suffused with envy and "resentment" and speaks to the worst and not the best in its adherents. As Max Weber has written: "He who seeks the salvation of the soul, of his own and of others, should not seek it along the avenue of politics." In fact the failure to distinguish between the political and the cultural (or the religious) is the key feature of communal "closed" societies. In such situations, overcoming of the distance between men, i.e. abolishing alienation, demands that the outsider be castigated, the uninvolved denounced as a traitor, and the dissident be considered selfish or "sick." It may well be that such an existence is more "happy" than ours, but that is not the point since we no longer are in the situation. Any attempt, by political means, to re-institute such a non-alienated state of holistic unity will eventually have to resort to coercion of the most extreme sort.

If anything marks our world today, whether in the West or the Third World, it is that this communal stage of society and culture is past. The very concepts of revolution and nation-building are western. The attempt to alter consciousness and external conditions is decidedly western or modern and can only be understood as an example of what Weber called "the demystification of the world." In its inexorable fashion the dialectic of oppressor and oppressed, insider and outsider, demands that those on the bottom or those on the outside adopt the modes of thought and behavior of their oppressors. This is the pathos of all revolutions.

As the examples of Frantz Fanon and W. E. B. DuBois show, the revolutionary must be better than his enemy. He is indeed a type of cultural conservative since he must be steeped in the culture, politics, and thought which he is trying to transform. In truth a new culture is a logical and historical impossibility. Once self-consciousness exists, there can be no return to an idealized past or leap into a totally new future. Brainwashing, drugs, even terror—all are attempts to obliterate the past and are doomed to failure. The logic of total revolution, of a total break with the past, is the logic of totalitarianism and terror.

Revolutions and revolutionaries become terrifying when they go beyond a mere change in "outer" circumstances and institutions and speak of a "new man" shorn and cleansed of racism, inferiority feelings, bourgeois values, etc. A "new man" is a logical and historical impossibility. The logical impossibility lies in the fact that the new man is either a somewhat changed man, though with a memory and hence not new; or he is so "new" that he no longer remembers what he was and did, and is thus no longer a man.

The essence of neurosis and unhappiness is the denial of the past and a refusal to come to terms with it. The pre-conditions for mass control are the radication of personal and collective pasts. Black people know this in a way that white people do not. They know what it is to be denied a past. White Americans would like to deny their past by glossing it over with myths of American innocence or by seeing it as stained beyond redemption. To go beyond our past, however, we must not deny it; rather we must understand it and thereby work through it.

We the people of the United States, in order to protect the lives of U.S. and allied military personnel in Viet Nam, to protect the Vietnamization program, to enhance the continuing withdrawal of U.S. forces, and to reduce American casualties, do hereby plunge into the mire of Cambodia.



## Living cont'd

### HOW TO GROW WHEATGRASS

Wheatgrass is best grown in a window (or outside) where the direct rays of the sun do not reach it from about 11 am to 3 pm. These strong rays sap its strength.

Old bread trays from commercial bakeries (2" x 16" x 22"), or any similar box or pan, are lined with peat moss to absorb water and prevent mildew. The richest earth available is then spread over the moistened peat moss. (The best is from the deep woods, consisting of leaf mold and black earth. Sand is no good. Too fine a soil, which prevents the atmosphere from getting the necessary nitrogen to the wheatgrass rootlets, is also bad. If necessary, go ahead with merely adequate soil, repeated use will build fertility.)

Leave a gully around the edge of the earth for extra water to run in. Water the soil so that these gullies are half full and the soil is spongy with water.

Soak the wheat grains in lukewarm water overnight before planting. (Get organically grown grain from the natural foods store or your local food co-op.) Add the wheat water to the earth or drink it for its mineral and acidophilic values.

Spread the soaked grains on the earth, grain touching grain. Keep gullies empty as rotting grains attract flies. Cover the grains with wet newspaper and a plastic sheet, to keep in moisture. These covers are removed once the sprouts lift them up. The white sprouts will turn green in the light.

Earthworms eat their own weight in waste, humus, and soil every day. Their castings add to the fertility of the soil while their burrows

aerate it. In 6 1/2 years, our humble friends raise the surface of the ground a full 2 inches. Each year, with 50,000 worms per acre, good organic soil will gain 35 tons of excellent plant food from them. Try to find some earthworms to add to your trays.

Harvest by cutting a handful near the roots, or pull the grass in small bunches and wash off the soil. Grind the grass in a wheatgrass juice extractor. Ann Wigmore says a meat grinder will work. The typical electric juicer, centrifugal type, won't easily extract it, tho' it may work by pouring a trickle of water down while feeding in the grass. A blender will oxidize the chlorophyll, don't use it.

The second growth may be used if necessary tho' it is inferior in quality. When the tray is all harvested, the soil will be a firm blanket. Pile these, stubble, 6 or 7 deep (if you are into this volume). Keep moist by covering with a large plastic sheet. In 3 weeks they will have composted enough to be ready for replanting. Your loving attitude and even chanting will add to the health of the wheatgrass.

Storage in a refrigerator immediately after harvest will maintain the life and value for about a week. Unrefrigerated cut grass will die within an hour. One pound of dry wheat produces 4 pounds of grass or 2 pounds of sprouts or 42 ounces of wheatgrass juice. From scratch, it takes from 8 to 14 days to grow. One ounce of juice is plenty at first, working up to 3 ounces a day for a healthy person. This stuff is powerful, and like too much deep breathing or jumping straight from bad foods into a long fast, too much juice will cause stored toxins to be released too quickly into the system. Go slow and get high on sun energy!"

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# THE JULIUS

## THE HOBSON RECORD OF achievement!

### PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

As President of CORE, Julius Hobson ran more than 80 picket lines on approximately 120 retail stores in downtown D.C. (1960-64), resulting in the initial employment over a four-year period of 5,000 Black citizens.

- Hobson initiated a campaign against job discrimination in hiring of D.C. bus drivers—resulting in 44 Black drivers and clerks getting jobs in 1962.
- Hobson also initiated a campaign against job discrimination in public utilities. Court battles resulted in injunctions and employment of Black people in various capacities by D.C. companies in 1962-63. First Black auto salesmen and dairy employees hired during this same period—through the effort of CORE.

### HOUSING

After a series of "live-ins" organized and directed by CORE in private apartment buildings owned by real estate firms such as Cafritz and Calomris, Hobson called for a march on the District Building. This demonstration by 4,500 persons resulted in the D.C. Commissioners enacting the present housing ordinance desegregating all rental housing in D.C.

### HEALTH

Hobson led demonstrations to desegregate hospital facilities in the District—resulted in integration of hospital facilities and services. Hobson's trip to jail in 1964 helped desegregate the Washington Hospital Center.

### PRIVATE EDUCATION

Hobson was arrested in 1964 for a "sit-in" at the Benjamin Franklin School (school of accountancy and financial administration). This resulted in the complete desegregation of all private business schools (1964).



Hobson led victorious campaign against many business firms practicing discrimination (1960-64).



Among the 5,000 jobs won - first Black salesman at Hahn Shoe Stores and first Black cashier at Drug Fair.



Hobson leads pickets in front of Commissioner Tobriner's home on behalf of anti-discrimination in housing. This action resulted in Tobriner (right) announcing fair housing order, 1962.



Hobson in demonstration at hospital site, 1964.

## Vote for JULIUS HOBSON, the only candid

### Here's How You Can Help

- 1 Sign and circulate nomin
- 2 Arrange meetings in yo  
hood Party message.
- 3 Volunteer to help build c
- 4 Hold D.C. Statehood pu

For more facts, call or write: **HOBSON F**  
**D.C. State**  
**phone 628-**

# HOBSON STORY

## PUBLIC EDUCATION

From 1964 to present, Hobson has worked for change in the D.C. Public Schools—from President of Slowe Elementary PTA in 1953 to the successful Hobson v. Hansen court suit in 1967. This historic case resulted in the outlawing of the rigid track system, teacher segregation, differential expenditures per pupil, differential distribution of books and supplies, and the resignation of Carl Hansen as superintendent of schools.

## PEACE

Hobson has participated in every organized Peace effort from 1963 to the present—resulting in continued pressure on the Presidents to withdraw troops from Vietnam. He has spoken at every major Peace rally in Washington—including the Moratorium, the Mobilizations, and the rally protesting the deaths of the Jackson State and Kent State students.

## TRANSPORTATION

As a member of the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis (ECTC), Hobson has actively protested the building of freeways and the bus fare increases as discrimination against the Black and the poor.

## POLICE

Hobson elected to Advisory Committee to Chief of Police, 1964; participated in Police-Community Relations Training Program, 1965; shadowed police with parabolic microphone to assure fair treatment of citizens and fight police brutality.

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Hobson has made a continued fight against discrimination in Federal employment—filing the case Hobson v. Hampton in 1969—charging the Federal agencies with bias against Blacks, women, and Mexican-Americans. Case, handled by ACLU, is pending in the U.S. District Court. As reported by Joe Young (8/31/31), his testimony in Congress resulted in key Congressional committees endorsing the transfer of enforcement of the anti-discrimination program for Federal workers from the Civil Service Commission.

*please turn page*



Hobson (far left) attempts to block appointment of Manning (seated right) as new District school superintendent, 1968.



Hobson (second from right) marched in front rank of largest Peace demonstration, 1969, for immediate U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia.



Hobson, a staunch freeway fighter, has long opposed "white men's roads thru black men's homes". Hobson is the only candidate to be arrested twice in one year for opposing City Council sell-out vote on 3-Sisters Bridge and the highway robbery 40¢ bus fare.



Hobson files case charging Federal government with discrimination in employment practices, 1969.

# te who has backed his words with action!

ig petitions for Julius Hobson. Call 628-2097 for petitions.

neighborhood or organization to hear the Hobson and D.C. State-

cinct organization to handle Hobson campaign material.

s to raise funds. Volunteer to help staff the Hobson campaign office.

## ADQUARTERS

od Party 1017 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20001  
097



# WHAT'S HAPPENING

**PUBLIC HOUSING HEARINGS:** The D.C. City Council's Housing and Urban Development Committee has scheduled hearings on public housing problems for February 23 and 24 at the District Building.

**RATMOBILE:** The Washington War on Rats mobile exhibit is located at Stuart Junior High 4th and E NE. The trailer is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and shows photographs of rat harborage, and explains how to rat proof and exterminate buildings.

**THE DRAFT LAW:** A book by this name, by John Griffiths and J. William Heckman Jr. (Barnes and Noble, 1970) is now available for \$1.00, providing accurate information on the legal rights of registrants. The book evolved from a seminar in Selective Service given by John Griffiths at the Yale Law School, which grew out of discussions of an ad hoc draft law group organized at the Law School in the fall of 1967.

**FILMS ON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION:** A ten-part series of films beginning February 2 will be shown at the Capitol View Branch of the DC Public Library at 50th and Central, SE.

**AMERICAN YOUTH HOSTELS:** For more information on upcoming AYH programs call 462-5780:

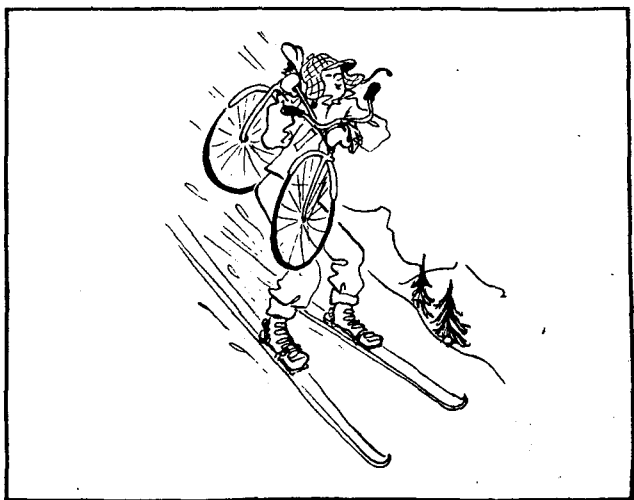
Feb. 6-7: Skit at Bryce Mountain with overnight at Orkney Springs. Call 232-3298 for reservations.

Feb. 7: Hike, Bull Run Regional Park. Easy hike of 4-8 miles (depending on weather). Bring lunch, water and sturdy shoes. Meet at AYH office 9:30 a.m. Return to DC by 5 p.m. Info: 362-4989.

Feb. 12-15: George Washington Ski Weekend at LaAnna Youth Hostel. Skiing at Camelback. Bring ski equipment, sleeping bag, warm clothing. Trip limited to 10. Info: 256-0580.

Feb. 13-15: Hiking and sightseeing, Richmond Va. Info: 462-5780.

Feb. 20: Lincoln Memorial Hike. From Ford's Theater to Lincoln Memorial, National Geographic and Soldiers Home. Info: 332-2246. Fees are charged for all trips.



**POETRY READINGS:** The poetry Lyceum will present poetry readings at the Fort Davis Branch of the D.C. Public Library on the second Friday of each month. On Feb. 12, Ann Barr will read her poetry. She is the winner of the 1970 Award of the Poetry Center and Morrow Press soon to release her book *St. Ann's Gut*. For information call Ralph Robin, LU2-1498.

**RADICAL T-SHIRTS:** Philadelphia Resistance sells T-Shirts with movement slogans etc. at \$2.50 each or 3 or \$6. Included are the "Keep on truckin'" shirt and the "When yer smashin' the state kids. . . don't fergit t' keep a smile on yer lips an' a song in yer heart! Write P.O. Box 3310, Phila. Penna. 19130.

**CHICANO CALENDAR:** La Clinica del Pueblo de Rio Arriba is selling a hand silk-screened multi-colored calendar for \$2.50. All money will be used to keep open the group's health clinic. Write the clinic at Tierra Amarilla, N.M. 87575.

**SUMMER THEATER WORKSHOP:** Auditions are beginning for college students interested in being a part of a theater company which will work at Wolf Trap Farm Park, 25 minutes from downtown D.C. in Virginia. Members of the group will participate in workshops in voice, theater, dance and staging, led by professionals. The company will stage at least one complete production at the new Filene Center, under the direction of Frank Corsaro. For information and further details write: P.O. Box 12, Vienna, Va., or call Bernard Burt at 343-8001.

**BLACK BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES:** The Black Economic Union keeps track of opportunities for black businessmen in the Washington area. Present offerings include a trash service (\$50,000); several liquor stores, a NE restaurant and carryout, on H St. NE market, and an H St. hardware store. Contact Black Economic Union, 1276 West Third St., Suite 525, Marion Bldg., Cleveland Ohio, 44113.

**FREE HEALTH SCREENING UNIT:** District residents may now get free health tests at a Mobile Unit currently located at 801 N. Capitol St., Dr. Raymond L. Standard, D.C. Director of Health announced. The health screening unit will remain at this location through the middle of March.

All residents of the District of Columbia, 21 years of age or older are eligible for free health screening tests. Tests also are available at the Area C Health Center, 1905 E St., SE on the grounds of D.C. General Hospital. Health Center hours are 8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Hours for the Mobile Unit are from 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays and from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. each Wednesday. Call 626-7248 for an appointment.

**CHILDREN'S MOVIES:** Movies for pre-schoolers will be shown Wednesdays at 10:30 a.m. through March 31 at the Fort Davis Branch of the Public Library, 37th and Alabama, SE; movies for older children will be shown at Davis on Wednesdays at 1:00p.m. and 3:30. For further information call NA8-6778.

**PUPPET SHOW:** Capitol Hill United Methodist Church at 421 Seward Square, SE, is presenting the Smithsonian Puppet Theatre's production of *Pinocchio* on Feb. 6, 2 p.m., in the church's social hall. The puppeteers will present a demonstration following the play. Tickets may be obtained by sending a check for \$1.00 per ticket with a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the church.



**WELFARE BILL OF RIGHTS:** A free welfare rights booklet is being distributed by the National Welfare Rights Organization, 1419 H NW. DC 20005. (347-7727)

**FEMINIST LITERATURE:** The New Feminist bookstore has opened in Chicago and has a catalog of books, buttons, stickers and pamphlets. 1525 E. 53rd St., Room 503, Chicago Illinois, 60615.

**ADULT EDUCATION:** The D.C. Department of Recreation will be conducting classes throughout the winter and spring at the Guy Mason Recreation Center, 3600 Calvert NW; the Roosevelt High School Evening Center; the Cardoza Evening Recreation Center and the Banneker Community Club. Included are courses in crafts, dancing, Spanish, English for foreigners, speed reading, bridge, chess and various sports. Fees range from \$17.50 to \$24.50 for a 14 lesson course. Registration starts the week of Feb. 1 and classes the following week. For information call 629-2412 or 629-2525.

**CIVILIZATION:** Kenneth Clark's 13 part series will be shown free of charge at the following branches of the D.C. Public Library this winter and spring: Southeast, Coolidge High, Georgetown, Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park and Benning. For information call NA8-6776.

**FOLGER POETRY READINGS:** The Folger Shakespeare Library, 210 E. Capitol plans the following readings: Feb. 21 at 4p.m.: Primus St. John who has taught black literature in Mississippi and Washington State; Feb. 28 at 4p.m.: John Hopper and Robert Brotherson, co-editors of *A Quarterly of Writing*; March 7: Edward Weissmiller, author of *The Deer Come Down*, the *Faultless Shore* and other writings.

**FRIENDLY FOODS:** Starting Feb. 15, the Free Clinic at Wisconsin and Volta NW will be providing a hot health food meal every weekday beginning at about 6:30 p.m. Incidentally, the Free Clinic is anxious to obtain the following items to help it carry out this program: big enameled pans (no Alcoa or Teflon); wooden spoons, bowls, mugs, plates, dish racks, garbage cans for storage of grains and seeds and meat grinders for juicing wheatgrass.

**ANGELA DAVIS COMMITTEE:** An Angela Davis Committee has been formed in D.C. under the chairmanship of Jeanne Walton. The address is P.O. Box 21127 Kalorama Station, DC 20009. Miss Walton can be contacted at 234-1110 or 387-8100.

**METRO TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE:** A Metropolitan Area Citizens' Coalition for Transportation has been formed to coordinate efforts of Maryland, Virginia and DC transportation groups. Among the problems it intends to deal with are Metro, bus systems, bicycle trails, parking, use of existing rail lines, air pollution. Information: Mrs. Ann Huette at LA 9-0003.

**POETRY SERIES:** Readings by Reed Whittemore, James Den Boer and John Logan will be held at the Folger Shakespeare Library, 201 E. Capital, SE on Feb. 10.

(Please turn to page 13)



## Drama & Dance

JOHN AND ABIGAIL at Ford's Theater through Feb. 21. For information call 347-6260.

SIBERIAN DANCERS AND SINGERS OF OMSK at Constitution Hall on Feb 13 and 14. For information call NA 8-7332.

ALVIN AILEY of the American Dance Theatre at Constitution Hall on Feb. 5 and 6. For information call NA 8-7332.

THE RULING CLASS, by Peter Barnes, at the Arena Stage in the Kreeger Theater through Feb. 21. For information call 638-6700.

LITTLE BOXES, two comedies by John Bowen, at the Washington Theater Club through Feb. 14. For information call 466-8860.

AND MISS REARDON DRINKS A LITTLE, by Paul Zindel, at the National Theater, Jan 25-Feb. 6. For information call 628-3393.

HAPPY DAYS, by Samuel Beckett, with the Folger Theater Group at the Folger Library Theater, 201 E. Capital through Feb. 27. For information call 546-4986.

HAMLET, with Dame Judith Anderson at Lisner Auditorium of GW University, Feb 18-20. Seats now at all Ticketron Box Offices. For informations call NA8-7332.

LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME by Moliere at Lisner Auditorium, GWU Feb. 12.

SNOW WHITE by the Salzburg Marionette Theatre at Lisner Auditorium, GWU on Feb. 27. Call 392-4433.

BUTTERFLIES ARE FREE a comedy with Gloria Swanson at the National Theatre from Feb. 8-20.

THE UNICORN DIED AT DAWN, a Black Experience Play, by T. Anderson at the Back Alley Theater through Feb. 21. For tickets and information call 684-6352.

DANCERS AND SINGERS OF OMSK from the USSR on Feb. 13 and 14 at Constitution Hall.

ICE CAPEDES THROUGH Feb. 2 at the Washington Coliseum.

## Art

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: Photographs of Washington, D. C. by A. J. RUSSELL who was a captain with the Union forces in the Civil War through March 31. POLISH FOLKLORE AND ARTS, through Feb. 28.



Augenwesen und Andere by Kurt Kranz at Mickelson Gallery from February 8 to March 3.

GALLERY OF AFRICAN ART: Traditional West African and Makonde (East Africa) sculpture: Nigerian graphics and batiks, indefinitely.

JEFFERSON PLACE: DAVID MOY through Feb. 13.

FRANZ BADER: New Paintings by KENNETH YOUNG through Feb. 17.

AT THE SMITHSONIAN: JOHN MUIR a turn of the century naturalist whose work relates to present concerns about ecology, through June 1 at the National Portrait Gallery.

"Toward Freedom," an exhibition dealing with the Civil Rights movement from 1954 to the present at the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum through March 15.

American Impressionists in a newly opened wing of the National Collection of Fine Arts, indefinitely.

Rube Goldberg, cartoons, writing and sculpture, indefinitely.

AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY: INGRES in Rome through Feb. 21.

AT THE CORCORAN: "The Language of the Print," including 150 selections from the Karshan Collection through Feb. 21.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND: an exhibition by undergraduates through Feb. 14.

AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: Photographs of Washington by A. J. RUSSELL through March 31.

Polish Folklore and Folk Arts through Feb. 28.

STUDIO GALLERY: Paintings by Avis Fleming through Feb. 20.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY: New Paintings by VAL LEWTON Feb. 8-26.

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY: Portraits in bronze by UNA HANBURY through Feb. 27.

## Music



Miriam Fried and James Kreeger in Music from Marlboro, presented by the Smithsonian's Division of Performing Arts on Feb. 6 in the Museum of Natural History Auditorium.

RENAISSANCE music concerts at Gaston Hall, Georgetown University on Feb. 5-7. For information call 625-4151.

CHERRY RHODES, organist at All Soul's Unitarian Church on Feb. 14, in an all Bach recital.

THE NEW KINSTON TRIO at the Cellar Door. For information call 337-3389.

ANTAL DORATI conducting and ANDRE WATTS, at the piano, in a concert of Rachmaninoff and Dvorak on Feb. 2-3 at Constitution Hall.

GRACE BUMBRY, mezzo-soprano who played Carmen at the Met on Feb. 7 at Constitution Hall.

CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA, Rafael Kubelick conducting, on Feb. 20 at Constitution Hall.

## DC STATEHOOD DANCE FEBRUARY 17TH

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# CORRESPONDENCE

## Marine barracks

ON the night of January 14, the Marines tried the paternalistic approach in an effort to duck the Capitol Hill people whose homes are being destroyed and neighborhood ruined. The presentation and plans were as hazy as the Iwo Jima Memorial on a foggy morning.

No one yet has satisfactorily answered why the Marines need deprive D. C. of property taxes or why they need more barracks at 8th & I, S. E. --This, particularly, when it was reported in that same day's *Washington Post* that they own 5,000 acres of land next to Quantico they haven't used since they acquired it in 1948.

The meeting was mumbo-jumbo; some "I don't know", and refusals to answer questions deemed irrelevant. Property owners, tenants and small businessmen still have no idea how their property will be evaluated; no simple guidelines on where to go to get the maximum benefits for relocation; The same apprehension that they won't be able to stay in the neighborhood, and no idea of what this new attraction will look like save that it will be four or five stories tall. This is in stark contrast to the neighborhood (and the zoning code).

How many blacks will be employed during construction? Will there be any minority business contracts? The Commandant of the Barracks thinks such questions "irrelevant"... Col. Graham doesn't give a damn. Maybe he hasn't seen the unemployment lines lately.

No mention was made of replanting trees on 9th Street or rebricking the walks torn up along with the trees by the Marines when they wanted more parking. One can only assume that the new structures will be a stark copy of the same prison that area residents now look at from the Ninth Street side.

The Marines' interest in community affairs to date has been confined to hot-rodding through the streets in an unconscious effort to wipe out children and waving their underwear from barracks windows while shouting obscenities and insults at the passersby below. And that about sums up the evening: One more insult.

MIKE GIROUX

## Library board

A public meeting of the Board of Trustees of the D. C. Public Library was held on the 14th of January, that is to say, the Board members met in a public place.

This meeting occurred at the Chevy Chase Branch of the Library, a place which is nearly as far from any other place in the District as it is possible to be. It began at 3 p.m. on a Thursday, a time when many interested citizens were working at their jobs and therefore were unable to attend. Those members of the community who did manage to be present found most of the proceedings to be inaudible because the Board members grouped themselves around a small table and, disdaining the use of a public address system, conversed in hushed tones.

When a public body holds an inaudible meeting in a remote location during working hours, the democratic premise that public business should be transacted within full view of the people becomes a hollow jest! It is not enough that citizens be able to discover when and where their appointed officials conduct their deliberations. Nor is it sufficient that the people are permitted to watch the turning wheels of government.

The public must find it convenient to attend the labor of their representatives. Having arrived, they must be able to understand its workings. The library is a community resource. It exists in order to satisfy community needs. Its operation should be a matter of community knowledge and consent.

JAMES HEDGES  
DON MURRAY

Assistant Director, Friendship House  
JODY PITSENBARGER  
Southeast Branch Librarian



# FILMS | JOEL E. SIEGEL

## Tender moments

IN movies, as in life, there's no compensating for an absence of spirit. Despite some good performances, striking photography and absorbing subject matter, a movie like *Five Easy Pieces* is defeated by a lack of feeling for both characters and audience, by its essential poverty of spirit. Billy Wilder's new film, *The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes*, suggests that generosity of spirit may really be all that a movie needs. Nearly everything has gone wrong in the film's execution and yet it is so delicately and tenderly conceived that I long to see it again. The sets are elaborate but lacking in atmosphere and detail and Christopher Challis' cinematography is unattractively murky. The Wilder-I. A. L. Diamond screenplay is marred by dullish, uninspired passages and none of the three leading players turn in a wholly satisfying performance. Robert Stephens, seriously ill during shooting, is a lifeless Holmes; he haunts the film looking rather like a waxen effigy of himself and barely tries to act at all. Genevieve Page, as the spy Holmes falls in love with, lacks the requisite grace of manner and form. Colin Blakely is too broad and oafish as Watson. Wilder himself has admitted that the film has fallen far short of his expectations, but those intentions, mostly worthy ones, can be clearly felt through all of the film's shortcomings. In these days of flashily-made movies without a scrap of feeling in them, *The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes* is a movie to be grateful for.

In the forties and Fifties, Wilder made a career out of hinting at what the censors didn't want to let us see--things like pimping and transvestitism and adultery. But now that anything goes on the American screen, Wilder has retreated to the bittersweet comedy that is the inheritance of his native Vienna--the delicacy of mood which flavored the less abrasive parts of *Love in the Afternoon* and *Sabrina*. Some of the old, smirky Wilder remains. For the first half-hour of his new film, he flirts with the idea of offering Holmes as a homosexual. Once that's out of the way, and Wilder quickly drops the notion as if aware of its badness, the film becomes a thing of enchantment--well, at least, clumsy enchantment.

Wilder has tried for something lovely and special, a romantic, nostalgic period-piece that begins as comedy, melts into mystery and ends in the melancholy of lost love. The comic elements work in fits and starts; brisk, epigrammatic lines enliven sometimes uninspired situations. Like the comic sequences, the mystery plot is light but slightly lumpish--a self-consciously intricate noodle involving midgets, monks, canaries, ruined Scottish castles and the Loch Ness monster. The love story, which

develops almost imperceptibly throughout the first half of the movie, is best with its elegant shots of Holmes, the girl and Watson gliding on bicycles about the Scottish countryside. Holmes' love ripens dryly, dying at the very moment it is about to bloom. The film's final scene, in which Holmes hears of his love's execution in the Orient and repairs to his bedroom and the solace of cocaine, has a depth of feeling unusual in contemporary movies. It is only at this point that Wilder fully succeeds in his intentions--too late for the sensibilities of most audiences.

I have serious reservations about recommending *The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes* very strongly. There are episodes, like the one with Queen Victoria, which fall embarrassingly and totally flat. But viewers with a bit of patience and tolerance may well find moods from Wilder's film lingering on in memory long after most of the current movie wows have been forgotten.

Like *The Loved One* and Robert Downey's early short films, Carl Reiner's *Where's Papa?* is a terrible movie that's nevertheless rather fun to see. There are lots of talented people on both sides of the camera but they have failed to agree upon any objective in the film beyond sheer outrageousness.

*Where's Papa?*, based upon Robert Klane's novel, is a black farce about the efforts of two brothers to get rid of their hopelessly senile mother who simply refuses to die or go to a home for the aged. This situation, generally handled soberly in films like *Make Way for Tomorrow* and the current *I Never Sang for My Father*, might just serve as the basis for a liberatingly offensive comedy but nobody connected with the picture has figured out how to do it. The badmouthed, basic black style chosen is third-hand Lenny Bruce. Bruce's "obscurity" was an index to the seriousness of his satiric vision; to convey a sense of the moral obscenity of many of the rules which we live by. Bruce found it an artistic necessity to become more "obscene" still. Philip Roth adopted Bruce's coarse-vaudevilian voice in writing *Portnoy's Complaint*, not as surely or as satisfyingly, but to considerable effect in "Civilization and its Discontents," the novel's best section. By the time Bruce filters through Roth and gets to the formerly wholesome, show-bizzy Reiner, it has lost both its moral thrust and comic finesse. The hatred of Mom, the profanity, the jokes about homosexuals and blacks indeed become offensive once we realize that they exist as ends in themselves, without connection or context.

One can understand why Reiner is trying to be hip. His first two films, *Enter Laughing* and

and *The Comic*, went begging for an audience, partly because they were so familiar--we had already seen them on t.v. But doing a way-out comedy demands more than stringing together all of those jokes that Reiner couldn't use on the old Sid Caesar show. What is one to make of a movie which features a black character named "Mithafucka" and an old lady who bites her son's bare bottom? At moments, *Where's Papa?* reminded me of my six-year-old friend in Los Angeles who couldn't wait till I arrive to spring her newly-learned whammies--jokes about Oscar Mayer weiners and "l-m-n-o-pee." When she does it, it's charming; there's nothing quite like a gentle kid trying to be a tough guy. But when the jokester is a middle-aged man, it's not very charming at all.

As messy as the film is, and formally it's a shambles, there remains quite a bit to enjoy. George Segal is, as always, altogether winning as the bachelor brother stuck with Mama. Is there any other actor who could possibly carry off the scene in which he brings a girlfriend home and sweetly warns his mother, "If you mess this one up, Mama, I'll punch your fucking heart out"? Segal makes the years of suffering the dotty old woman show in every fibre of his hunched body. It's an extraordinary performance because Segal must play it without a foil. As Mama, Ruth Gordon trots out her limited, hopelessly familiar bag of tricks, leaving a vacuum at what should be the film's center. Miss Gordon has been acting for over fifty years; in all of that time, how could she have learned so little? Ron Leiberman, as Segal's brother who rapes a cop in drag in Central Park, is good enough although I wouldn't cast him in a part which must be played mostly nude.

The freshest thing about *Where's Papa?* is its introduction of a beautiful new comedienne with the horrid name of Trish Van Devere. Miss Van Devere has warmth, grace and an unusual sense of fun which serves her well in the movie's best scene. She arrives at Segal's law office in response to his advertisement for a nurse to take care of his mother. It's giddy love at first sight, Segal learns that her name is Louise and, his mooncalf gaze never leaving her gaga eyes, begins singing "Every little breeze seems to whisper Louise..." The song begins as a parody of instant movie romance but as it continues, the silliness is infused with a catch-in-the-throat tenderness. Not since the Judy Holiday-Jack Lemmon comedies of the Fifties have we been given such a tender, funny little moment. What pleasure Reiner and his company might have brought us had they not tried so damned hard to be swingers.

# DRAMA | THOMAS SHALES

## Three plays

PAUL Zindel's new play, *And Miss Reardon Drinks a Little*, at the National on its way to Broadway, is what we would have to call low drama. It has shouts, traumas and a first act ka-pow that leaves everybody breathless, yet it all seems to matter only for the moment.

It is the kind of play that Stanley Kauffman will hate and audiences will love. At times Mr. Zindel appears more consumer-oriented than audience-oriented--which is certainly an unwelcome, from all viewpoints, infringement on Neil Simon territory--but it cannot be denied that he creates mesmerizing characters and gives them splendid things to say.

The Miss Reardon of the drinks-a-little is Catherine Reardon, school teacher, spinster and cynic, whose reliance on the ever-faithful bottle is encouraged by the state of her school-teacher sister Anna. The two of them live together in a menacingly ordinary apartment trying to hear echoes of the laughter their dead mother inspired while at the same time ignoring the shrieks.

Estelle Parsons plays the drinker, and with

far more than bitch sarcasm, too, so that she is able to make us, literally, laugh till it hurts, and even after. Julie Harris is inevitable for the part of the weaker, more screwed-up sister, at once a victim and a threat. As in his warmer, better play *Man-in-the-Moon* *Mari-golds*, Zindel is able to create tension from vulnerable creatures about to hurt one another, to practically tear each other apart. It is part of his genuinely theatrical skill that we both dread and savor these clashes. And they get to us deeper than mere snappishness or vicious wit, which is what his lines may appear to be on the surface.

Occasionally Zindel, from whom words apparently pour, juggles them too glibly, and we feel like the subjects of a smart-aleck's contrivance. More often, though, and often enough, he turns his phrases with rhythm, precision, and purpose, from Miss Harris's anxiety that she is being "wrapped in cellophane" to Miss Parsons' estimation of a precocious male student as having an "interminable tumescence."

Zindel must trot a "normal" married couple into the apartment in order to generate conflicts that will lead us to his everybody-is-as-fucked-up-as-everybody-else liturgy, and some of the details about this pair are strained and awkward. In addition, his play would profit from a finish. A playwright who chases to daz-

zle us with his dialogue for 90 minutes ought to come up with a whopper to bring down the curtain. The play needs other touch-up work too but even as it stands it is an irresistible invitation to sinister laughter, a laughter that does not diminish Mr. Zindel's mordant realization that "The horrors are real." In *Miss Reardon*, they are just real enough.

Washington Theatre Club is back to the kind of play it does best with John Bowen's engaging pair of one-acts, *Little Boxes*, the first fully satisfying Theatre Club production of the season.

Director Davy Marlin-Jones is at his best too, with these two short plays, each of which deals with people living quietly on the banks as the mainstream passes them by.

And both plays profit tremendously from the work of an actor new to the Club, J.S. Johnson. In the first, *Coffee Lace*, he is a dottering walrus-faced vaudevillian, living with other retired actors in seclusion. In the second, he is "Trevor," an out-of-work young actor who takes a new kind of role--imaginary boyfriend to two attractive lesbians.

The first play is quaint, touching, but thankfully not precious. Just when our patience is ready to give, we are told just why it is this household of aging performers declares to all intruders, "We never go out." The reason is poignant and dramatically viable.

(Please turn to page 13)



# CLASSIFIEDS

## RATES

GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS: Free (individuals only; maximum: 30 words.)

COMMERCIAL FIRMS, SERVICES, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, ARTS & CRAFTS, NON-SUBSCRIBERS: 50¢ a line.

CIVIC, CHURCH, NON-PROFIT AND POLITICAL GROUPS: Free (maximum: 50 words)

MAIL to the Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, Wash. DC 20002. Or call 543-5850.

NEXT DEADLINE: noon, Feb. 9

## HOUSES FOR SALE

HANDSOME 2 porch house with bookshelf-lined living room. Dining room, kitchen & playroom. 4 bedrooms. Extremely accessible, cosmopolitan neighborhood. West of 16th St., near Columbia Rd. \$22,500. Call 332-2994

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NEED temporary help in your office or home? Switchboard's Job Co-op can provide dependable workers to assist in mailing operations, moving and hauling, clean-ups, snow removal, painting and other odd jobs. Low rates, no extra fees. Available on 24-hour basis. Call Switchboard at 387-5300.

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LIGHT moving and hauling. Happy Trucking Co. Reasonable rates. Call Frank, 462-4579

## PERFORMANCES

CAPITOL HILL Methodist Church presents Smithsonian Puppet Theatre in Pinocchio on Feb. 6 at 2 p.m. Tickets: 547-4554 or 546-3395.

## HELP WANTED

ARENA Stage is looking for a fulltime Musical Director-Pianist for its improvisational touring company, Living Stage 71. Must be able to improvise soul, jazz, rock. Must be able to accompany and arrange for 5 voices. Reply immediately. Call Robert Alexander, 347-0931.

VOLUNTEERS and/or part-time help needed by Federation of American Scientists, 203 C NE, call 546-3300.

## JOBS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER, typist, prefers to work at home. Will consider part-time office work. Experienced legal steno. 882-0986.

YOUNG man, bright, dedicated, politically oriented, desires permanent fulltime position. 547-6853.

WOULD like to find position as photographer's assistant. No experience. Learn quickly. Call Judith, 547-6853.

## FOR SALE

UPHOLSTERING, DRAPERIES, SLIPCOVERS unlimited fabric selection. Free estimates in your home. Easy payment plan available. Call 299-5833.

"THINKERS' GAME." Queries n' Theories, the game of science and language (Wiff'n Proof Publishers) \$5 (originally \$8). Call 547-8789. Opened but never used.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE: Unique restaurant located Takoma Park. Fully equipped. Seats 45 with room for expansion. Large parking lot. Ideal opportunity for owner-manager. Price: \$6000. Terms negotiable. Contact Mr. Trager, 593-7777 or Mr. Eisner, 270-1042.

## WANTED

WE WORK with kids 5 to 10 yrs. old, but we have no bread. We need stuff that kids these ages would be interested in: anything and everything. If you've got anything you think we can use, call 362-2263.

THE FREE Store is in need of things to give away. If you can donate any useful furniture, clothing, kitchen ware, tools or other items to the Free Store, call 387-3300 or bring the items to the basement of 1724 20th NW. A community service, sponsored by Switchboard, to recycle your unwanted items to others in the community.

WASHINGTON Mini-School, a new "school without walls," affiliated with Brent and Giddings Elementary Schools, needs typewriters, TVs, radios, tape recorders, old mattresses and cushions & other equipment. Call Dot Price: 544-8791.

USED books wanted for Capitol Hill Montessori School fund-raising. Drop books at 626 North Carolina SE or call 547-2132 for pickup.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

IN EARLY Feb., classes will begin to train counselors to supplement and aid attorneys in dealing with legal problems of minority groups & the poor. Courses will include law pertaining to juveniles, domestic relations, landlord-tenant, military, demonstrations & street hassles. Info: 387-5760.

SWITCHBOARD is compiling a directory of communes and collectives in the Wash. metro area. If you live in one or have knowledge of one, please call 387-5300 and list the collective's name, address and phone number in Switchboard's files.

NEAR NE: A community relations service center has opened at 729 21st NE for the purpose of making available to residents of Langston Terrace and surrounding community a place where information and services can be obtained without having to leave the neighborhood. Call 626-2750.

## MEETINGS

Informal get together, 14 9th SE, Sat. evenings. Looking for guitarists. Info: 543-2529.

## ARTS & CRAFTS

LEARN TO THROW POTS  
Warden Robinson's new Capitol Hill studio  
Material, firing included. 8 weeks: \$70.  
SALES  
Wheels, Kilns, Clay & Firing

RENNY PARZIALE: Potter on Capitol Hill. High fired wheel thrown stoneware. Always a selection of mugs, bowls, plates etc. 546-5017.

PHOTOGRAPHER: Portraits & community photography. A large selection can be viewed at your convenience. Call Michael Shapiro evenings at 547-6455.

LIVING STAGE: This interracial, itinerate theatrical group, working under the auspices of the Arena Stage's educational program, is available for performances anywhere. Their aim is to make theater into an intense and personal experience by encouraging audiences to improvise around their own feelings. For prices and scheduling information call 347-0931.

The group will present a series of workshops for children at the Mt. Pleasant, Petworth and Benning Branches of the D. C. Public Library during the month of February. For further information call Lawrence Molumby at 783-4492.

## Events cont'd

OLD NEWSPAPERS AND RAGS: Here's a list of businesses that buy old newspapers (30-40¢/100 pounds), rags (50¢-\$1/100 pounds) and aluminum (2-8¢/pound), as compiled by Come Hostelling, the publication of the local American Youth Hostels chapter:

ABC SALVAGE CORP. 549-8500, 65 N St. SE.  
ALEXANDRIA SCRAP CO. 768-2800, 2324 Mill Rd., Alexandria, Va.  
CALVERT WASTE MATERIALS 667-4504 438 O St. NW, D. C.  
COLUMBIA WASTE MATERIALS, INC. 529-8080, rear of 922 Brentwood Rd. NE, D. C.  
MONTGOMERY IRON & METAL 424-3000 301 Hungerford Rd., College Park, Maryland.  
PRINCE GEORGES SCRAP INC. 474-2444 5408 Greenbelt Rd., Rockville, Maryland.

TEITEL SALVAGE CO. 547-5178, New Jersey & I St. SE, D. C.

WASHINGTON RAG & BAG INC. 873-3155 800 Addison Rd. (near Eastern & Minn. Ave.) Beaver Heights, Maryland.

ACE JUNK CO. 483-4421, 220 Georgia Ave. NW, D. C.

AMERICAN JUNK 332-5762, rear of 2266 8th St. NW, D. C.

CAPITOL JUNK 667-4504, 2501 Sherman St. NW, D. C.

GEORGETOWN JUNK CO. 333-1900, rear of 3256 M St. NW, D. C.

NORTHWEST JUNK 667-4504, 438 O St. NW.

ROCKVILLE JUNK 762-3924, 301 Hungerford Rd., Rockville, Maryland.

SUPER SALVAGE CO. 547-3157, 1st & S Sts., SW, D. C.

## Drama cont'd

The second play goes from broad, pratfall farce to its own kind of sobering relevance. It is by no means a play "about" lesbians, and the way they are portrayed seems, at least relatively, to be without lugubrious patronization. Suzanne Zenor and Margaret Winn play them with a minimum of mopeiness, and that alone is refreshing. (Interestingly, one of the characters is called "Sarah Lawrence.") Marlin-Jones, meanwhile, has balanced the bitter and the sweet perfectly, and J. S. Johnson's desperate hoax as Trevor, trying to fool the parents of both girls at the same time, is poetry in professional motion.

Paul Parady's schizophrenic set is clever and Gail Singer's costumes apt. Little Boxes is filled with other little pleasures too enjoyable to be given away in a mere review.

The Folger Theatre Group production of Samuel Beckett's Happy Days is nearly, on the other hand, pleasure-less. This is an agonizing play to sit through. Excruciating. You want to scream out or start stomping. You are struck, one quarter of the way through it, with the terror that it may never end, that you have died and gone to hell--which turns out to be one woman, talking endlessly and meaning little.

I'm very glad I saw it. I recommend it to you.

The FTG gets the courage medal for doing this grueling play at all and the honor badge for not trying to soften or enliven its pervasive hopelessness. Director Louis Scheeder keeps the thing tension-tight and without a single lapse of control.

Essentially, it is a seemingly interminable monologue by a woman dying. We know she is dying because she is buried up to her boobs in mother earth. But she has no grand soliloquies to fling about or eloquent summations to deliver. Instead she fusses and twitters over all the hideous little things that have given her something to do with her life, something to fill in those spaces between dawn and day's demise, and there is no great tragedy in frittering away her last days because all the previous ones have been similarly frittered already.

It is hard to assess Mimi Salamanca's portrayal of the expiring Winnie. Just to learn this part is achievement itself; there is almost nobody to work off of; the only other character, Willie, is out of view for most of the play and only says a few foolish words (he is played by Scott Schofield). Winnie must rattle on, and on, obsessed with the outrageously unimportant and oblivious as a turtle to the mystery of the universe. She is too busy filing her nails.

It can't be said that Miss Salamanca consistently holds our interest, but then, I don't think Beckett expected her to. He wants her to embody, not just convey, the maddening triviality of a thoroughly futile existence. To do that, she has to bore us. She does. For sheer stamina alone, though, Miss Salamanca deserves our albeit begrudging acclaim. By playing the part so well, in fact, she may have insured her own unpopularity with those in the audience who will certainly begin to feel they are the victims of a wicket Beckett joke, which is the way he wants us all to feel about being stuck on this idiotic planet with nothing much to do in the first place.

Winnie was born to wait for death, it seems, and though it may sound otherwise, there are rewards--if not, indeed, pleasures--for those willing to wait awhile with her.



## Campaign cont'd

mic injustice than the other way around. He cries "soul" when he should be crying "bread". It wins votes, but it is the type of attitude that leaves the nation with a lot of low income soul brothers.

When he does deal with economics, as in Shaw, it raises some interesting questions as to the depth of his understanding. In 1960 Fauntroy attacked the SW urban renewal plan as urban removal. But today, in an urban renewal project spurred by his efforts, the prospects are that there will be a similar process at work, based not so much on racial eviction but economic displacement.

The original Shaw urban renewal plan calls for housing "predominantly for families and individuals of low and moderate income." A recent daily press story reports city officials predicting that only 30% of the urban renewal construction will be for that purpose, although Shaw contains 70% low and moderate income residents.

The au courant argument in defense of such a policy is that one doesn't wish to rebuild a ghetto. That might be fair enough if one concedes to the city the questionable right to displace 40% of the residents of a community and if one assumes there is adequate replacement housing available. But there isn't the replacement housing. To build so-called model communities at the expense of a mass forced exodus is wrong whether it is done to benefit whites, as in the case of Southwest, or middle-class blacks, as apparently will be the case in Shaw. It is significant that one of the first battles involving major construction in the area involved a proposed white collar office building to be built on land presently the site of low income housing.

Black capitalism built on the backs of poor blacks or black renewal carried out at the expense of poor blacks will do little more than did their white counterparts. As Hobson wrote in a chapter for the anthology *Many Shades of Black*:

"Can black people ever win the fight for freedom so long as they accept America's exploitive capitalism as the economic system within which they must wage the battle? Black leaders have not confronted this question. Those to whom the White House, Congress, and the white press turn as spokesmen have not dealt with the fundamental problems of the political and economic systems in which black Americans are trapped. They have raised a multitude of questions but have avoided the basic issue. Whether from a lack of understanding of our economic and political systems or from an unwillingness to challenge them, their silence is a betrayal of trust of the black people they purport to lead."

Most of Hobson's efforts over the years have been directed against economic as well as racial injustice. The Wright decision, the CORE drives of the early sixties and the fights on behalf of federal employees, have kept the economic issues at least on a par with the racial ones. As a consequence, Hobson stands today as the city's most effective, consistent and eloquent foe of economic exploitation. He refuses to play the trickle-down games of white or black capitalism that Fauntroy has never repudiated.

### A JAMMED RECORD

A glance at the records of the two men is extraordinary revealing. Hobson's is so long and so jammed that even he has a hard time remembering it all without the aid of voluminous clipping files. There were the Route 40 marches, the drive to get blacks employed in downtown stores (producing thousands of jobs, including some in Gil Hahn's shoe store), the fight to get jobs for black bus drivers in DC Transit, the lie-in at the hospital that led to Hobson's arrest and subsequent integration of hospital wards, the week-long stint as a laundry worker to expose sweat shop conditions and need for a minimum wage, the march on the District Building that led to a fair housing ordinance and, of course, the Wright decision.

For Fauntroy the record lies largely in the shadow of the late Martin Luther King. Fauntroy claims credit for coordinating the 1963 march on Washington and the 1965 Selma march, and partial credit for passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965. He was also vice chair-

man of the White House conference on civil rights in 1966. In the past few years, while Fauntroy has been out on his own, as MICCO chief and vice chairman of the City Council, his skills have not been as apparent to the District as they are said to have been to SCLC. While on the City Council, he kept his self-proclaimed legislative prowess well concealed. Not that he didn't vote right. He did, as did Jack Nevius, the better part of the time. But in company with John Hechinger, Stan Anderson, Joe Yeldell and Polly Shackleton, Fauntroy did not stand out. It is hard to point to anything during that time that bears the mark of strong and effective leadership by Fauntroy. It would seem, perhaps, that Fauntroy is better suited to be the vice chairman, the lieutenant, the coordinator, than to be top banana.

Now he seeks to take charge. And the question must be: where are the ideas, the initiative, and the courage that one man sent to battle against hundreds should possess? The record is not encouraging as a reply.

### FAUNTROY AND FREEWAYS

The record is not encouraging in other ways as well. Fauntroy has been picturing himself as a longtime foe of freeways. He was, after all, a part of the City Council that voted against the Three Sisters Bridge. And he has other anti-freeway credits.

But what is forgotten by many is that when the city voted to drop the Three Sisters Bridge and the North Central Freeway in 1968, it also approved many miles of other new roads, including a parkway along the Anacostia that would maim one of the last stretches of unused open space. Fauntroy's claims must be considerably discounted inasmuch as he was chairman of the Council's Transportation Committee that approved a highway plan calling for the construction of new roads to cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

Testifying before the City Council on January 29 of this year, Channing Phillips commented: "It is time for the city government to rid itself of its addiction to an automobile orientation. Some say the city made an important move in this direction in December 1968 when the Major Thoroughfare Plan was approved. This was viewed as a major victory for freeway opponents. We do not agree: the plan added \$500 million of freeway projects to the system; the Council retreated further several months later; and now we witness the spectacle of the Highway Department using the plan as a springboard for more freeways. Does anyone doubt for one moment that the newest projects will be used themselves as justification for more and more?"

Compare Phillip's unequivocal position with the following excerpt from Walter Fauntroy's testimony the following day: "You have referred to the inflated costs now of the (North Central) Freeway. I would suggest to you that on the basis of the understanding I have, had the freeway been built when it was originally recommended, we could have had, with the money we are now planning to spend on that leg, provided each individual homeowner \$63,000 for his property. Well, now we are going to continue to delay and get the 12% increase as long as we in our planning do not deal with the necessity to take care of those who make the total sacrifice in order to benefit the whole community (Emphasis added). Through citizen planning, it is conceivable that that proposal might come to pay people to make the sacrifice in return for two or three times the replacement value of their homes; and that would be a far better way of dealing with their problems specifically than any of the generalized proposals for dealing with general problems generally. This, of course, is not an endorsement of the North Leg but I simply mention it as an indication of what is my belief, that there are ways of finding solutions to problems."

Wading through Walter's ambiguities, one gets the impression that his opposition to the North Central Freeway might dissolve if the individual homeowners in its path could be sold on the idea of moving at a good price. The other pernicious effects of the North Central Freeway --the permanent division of a community, the pollution, the increased automobile congestion, etc. --were apparently unimportant to Fauntroy.



"THAT'LL TEACH YOU TO PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH!"

A bit later, City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn asked Fauntroy: "The plan discussed with Hechinger (the 1968 plan) does contain 24 miles of freeways and parkways. And as you say in your (1968) report, the plan is in no way lacking in freeway and parkway provisions... And then you say the Transportation Committee therefore recommends approval of the Major Thoroughfare Plan. If you had to do it over again, would you now recommend that report?"

Fauntroy: "Yes, but as I indicated here, a citizen process may have come up with better solutions. I certainly felt we didn't need the Three Sisters Bridge, we didn't need a new entrance to the city. What this plan was, in effect, was a finishing off of what we had going already. This would meet the needs of the people in Shaw particularly, and the city generally."

How, it can be asked, would \$500 million in highway construction meet the needs of the people in Shaw? Especially since part of that thoroughfare plan included, until a few weeks before Fauntroy spoke, the serious possibility of an eight-lane freeway through the heart of Shaw?

Fauntroy's freeway record is further clouded by his refusal to join the most recent suit against the Three Sisters Bridge. Fauntroy declined to join because he was engaged in still unspecified negotiations with the Department of Transportation. Were they aimed at taking "care of those who make the total sacrifice in order to benefit the whole community?"

### FAUNTROY AND SCLC

There are other inconsistencies between Fauntroy's record and the image that has been created of it. One wonders whether Andy Young would agree that Fauntroy had more to do with coordinating the Selma-Montgomery march than did he; or whether Bayard Rustin would accept Fauntroy's implied contention that he was the prime coordinator of the 1963 march on Washington; or whether Clarence Mitchell would stipulate that Fauntroy had more to do with passing civil rights legislation than he. A review of newspaper stories about the events in which Fauntroy claims to have performed such crucial functions seem strangely oblivious to Fauntroy's role. In the case of the Selma march in March of 1965, Fauntroy appears organizing a group known as DC Citizens for Federal Protection in Alabama, staging a large rally in downtown Washington on behalf of the Alabama campaign, and as head of the Washington office of SCLC. Although the first Selma march occurred on March 7, Fauntroy did not leave Washington for Selma until March 9, along with some 40 other Washington ministers who joined the protests in the south, (including Channing Phillips.) March 12 found Walter Fauntroy back in Washington meeting with other ministers with President Johnson. The next reference to Fauntroy in the *Washington Post* comes 12 days later, on March 24, during the Selma-Montgomery march, where --well into the story --there is the report that "sleeping accommodations for participants of the Montgomery rally are being handled by the Rev. Walter Fauntroy." Twenty-one pages of coverage of the march in the May 1965 *Ebony* contain no mention or pictures of Fauntroy, and Andy Young is specifically described as "coordinator." (Ironically, the same issue devoted 5 pages to a story on

(Please turn to page 15)



Hobson quoting a city official as saying, "He's never satisfied. He's never agreeable. You can't compromise with him. He wants everything and refuses to barter or trade, just keeps demanding and stirring up trouble. When the hell will he quit.")

Fauntroy also fails to figure in the coverage of the 1963 march, for which there were ten co-chairmen not including the minister of New Bethel Baptist.

Similarly, if Fauntroy deserves much of the credit for passage of the 1964 and 1965 civil rights acts, he was brutally ignored by those who reported that struggle.

Perhaps the press mistreated Fauntroy, but it would seem at least incumbent upon the city's journalists to ask Walter to further substantiate some of the claims he has been making.

Even if Fauntroy turned out to be the closest lieutenant of Dr. King, it still must be asked what he has done on his own initiative that has demonstrated the sort of resourcefulness and personal leadership that will be required as one man against the heavy odds on the Hill. Jesse Jackson was also an aide to King, but he stands today as much more than that. Fauntroy's association with King remains, nearly three years after King's death, his proudest claim.

#### THE MATTER OF DISRUPTION

Hobson, on the other hand, has shown that he has the kind of intuitive feel, courage and imagination to wage a successful political guerilla fight against overwhelming odds. When Julius went into the court fight against Carl Hansen and the DC school system, he went alone. Other local leaders, moderate to militant, didn't think he stood a chance and failed, with near unanimity, to provide support. Hobson went thousands of dollars into debt to win the most important court case affecting this city in years. It is an important test of a man to see what he will and can do when he is very much by himself.

The most common complaint one hears about Hobson is that he is a disrupter. Ironically, most of the forms of disruption utilized by Julius during the years he developed that reputation are now considered eminently respectable, even a bit conservative: court challenges, sit-ins, marches etc. What seems to bother some people was that when Hobson achieved public office as a member of the School Board he did not play the expected role of acting "responsibly." He kept things stirred up; he unleashed repeated attacks on the superintendent and board members such as Anita Allen. To a liberal, brought up to think that there is a proper way to take on the establishment, and unaccustomed to having a public official take on the establishment at all, Hobson's behavior seemed strange. Yet the need to drastically alter the nature of the school system did not change simply because Hobson was elected and his ability to produce change was not markedly altered by his election. One need only look at the endless frustrations that the present progressive minority on the board faces to realize that there is no one right way to move the schools into the world of today. Neither "agitator" Charles Cassell nor "responsible" Marty Swaim have been able to achieve more than marginal success.

What did Hobson's approach achieve? It helped hurry the departure of a hopelessly inept school superintendent, for one thing. For another, Hobson recognized early the threat posed to DC school children by the neanderthal mentality of board members like Anita Allen. Two years ago, Hobson said so over and over. And just recently we find that bulwark of responsibility, the Washington Daily News, calling Mrs. Allen a "menace" and asking for her resignation as board president.

Those who find Hobson's style abrasive, should keep in mind the words of Frederick Douglass:

"Those who profess to favor freedom, yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing the ground; they want rain without thunder and lightning; they want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters."

Others hesitate to support Hobson because he is a "spoiler" or a "loser." The former charge most frequently comes from Fauntroy supporters who are frankly worried now that their man will have to face a substantial challenge. If Hobson were to win, it would certainly spoil things for the Democratic machine; it would certainly spoil things for the McMillans and the Broyhills and their servants at the

District Building. But this city could use a bit of that sort of spoiling. As for the suggestion that the Fauntroy-Hobson battle might split the vote sufficiently that John Nevius would win, it need only be pointed out that Nevius needs 40% of the vote to win without a run-off. The only way he could get 40% of the vote would be for there to be a poor turn-out. The Hobson-Fauntroy battle will undoubtedly increase voter interest in the campaign and the additional voters who will turn out as a result will not be going to the polls to the vote for Nevius.

The "loser" complaint stems from Hobson's defeat in the Ward Two race in 1969. Hobson was beaten in that contest, but it can not be said that he campaigned with any real enthusiasm. Discouraged by his experiences on the School Board, in the process of getting married, and unwilling to make even minimal compromises in the interest of voter appeal, Hobson was frankly in a down time. Even if he had put everything into the race, as he intends to in this contest, it is questionable whether he could have won in Ward Two. One year earlier, while sweeping the city as the number one choice of six out of DC's eight wards, Hobson didn't place in Ward Three and came in third in Ward Two. Thus he was trying to win reelection in the second most difficult ward in town.

Finally, a word to those white liberals who, like some of those who have talked with me, feel that since the black community has chosen its leader, it is incumbent upon all knee-jerking whites to fall into line.

## Nursing cont'd

lic and International Affairs, more accurately estimates to be about \$1.00 an hour, if the operator is on the premises all the time, and nothing if she employs outside help. He rightly maintains that with this kind of pay scale no regulations are going to motivate operators to tow the line. Stricter enforcement policies will only result in more ingenious ways of short-cutting and violating regulations.

#### WHO'S TO BLAME?

Since responsibility and authority have been divided among five agencies, each passing the buck to another, little improvement could be expected. L&I has been lax in enforcing regulations. (Dugas refused to testify at the hearings.)

The Health Department would like to close down half of the private care homes but complains that it can't because there's no other place for patients to go and blames zoning codes for preventing such better homes as the Baptist and Lutheran from expanding. It has, however, not taken the matter up with the Board of Zoning.

In 1969, Miss Winifred Thompson, of the Social Services Administration, asked for an increase in standards and flexibility to permit DC facilities to compete with the counties', but didn't ask for specific changes in standards or more money.

In '66 the Extended Care Facility was granted \$85,000 a year for a three year project to improve nursing care homes. Although Mrs. Rollins claims that the purpose of the project was to study and help the homes help themselves rather than provide direct services, the fact remains that most of the grant went into Department staff salaries and little upgrading of nursing homes resulted.

The Fire Department is fully cognizant of the fact that no one operator of a home housing blind and bedridden patients can hope to save two, much less four of them, in case of fire, but hasn't thought to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities.

Then there are all those altruistic volunteers who could at least distribute magazines or bring some kind of cheer, but bring their bodies only as far as board of director's seats and advisory groups.

Last, but not least, responsibility falls on the DC government which dumps \$1 million annually into the homes and tolerates vague, unenforceable regulations.

The January 14th hearings served an immediate purpose. On the 18th, Philip Rutledge, Director of the Department of Human Resources testified admitting that his department, which consolidates the functions of the former Health and Welfare departments, had shortchanged the care homes in favor of more spectacular, immediate crises, and not only promised to give

This is a strange argument, especially since those who make it certainly would not have followed their own advice had, say, Walter Washington entered the race and won the primary. Further, even if you subtract white Ward Three, one finds that over fifty percent of the community that voted still preferred someone other than Fauntroy, not to mention the fact that most people didn't vote at all.

What the primary showed was that those black voters who went to the polls preferred Fauntroy over Phillips. It was not a test of Fauntroy against any other black liberal or militant in town, not a test against Marion Barry, David Eaton, Stan Anderson, Doug Moore, Julius Hobson, or anyone else. (It is worth noting, incidentally, that it is the white-controlled two party system that makes it easier for candidates such as Phillips and Fauntroy to raise campaign funds and makes it extremely difficult for more aggressive black candidates to do so.)

Given the substantial choice between the candidates in this race, it would be unfortunate if white voters cast their ballots on the basis of second-guessing the desires of that non-existent body of opinion known as the black community. The best advice for every voter, black or white, is to make an honest comparison between Hobson and Fauntroy on the basis of what each has done and can do, and cast their ballot accordingly. If that choice is made, Hobson should fare very well.

them due priority but outlined the improvements he plans and has already implemented since the hearings began. He agreed with Dugas that ultimate authority to close the homes rests with the Department of Human Resources, and promised to eliminate inadequate ones. He will establish a central referral and placement center within his department and seek authority to certify persons only to appropriate care facilities. He further intends to immediately establish an Office of Training and Career Development to improve the skills of operators and review his budget to see what can be done to upgrade payment to operators. Whether all this can be accomplished is questionable because it takes more money than the DC government, barely able to maintain present programs, can realistically produce. Important, however, is that the hearings have ended the fragmentation of authority and placed ultimate responsibility in one department, concerned not with housing regulations but the health and welfare of the elderly.

#### THE FUTURE

The ultimate question is whether the homes have a constructive role in long-term care for the expanded elderly population of the '70s. Their primary justification for existing seems to be that they provide some 420 needed beds. The fact, however, is that the homes are like band-aids on gaping wounds. Moreover, because they are so inadequate they encourage patients to remain in hospitals as long as someone can pay the high hospital rates, overcrowding already strained facilities and taking up space needed by the more acutely ill.

A concrete reconstruction of the system of caring for our aged makes a lot more sense than a patch job. Dr. Butler, suggests that public monies be diverted to create multi-purpose centers, or galaxies, coordinating social agencies, hospitals, information and referral centers, as well as diagnostic and treatment programs, and that federal unannounced inspections be carried out regularly. "Since 1965," he notes, "with the advent of Medicare we have poured millions into profit-making systems. Look what we have!"

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